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B O S T O N U N I V E R S I T Y
G R A D U A T E S C H O O L

Thesis

A SURVEY OF VOCATIONAL FIELDS FOR THE UNDERGRADUATE
WOMAN

Submitted by

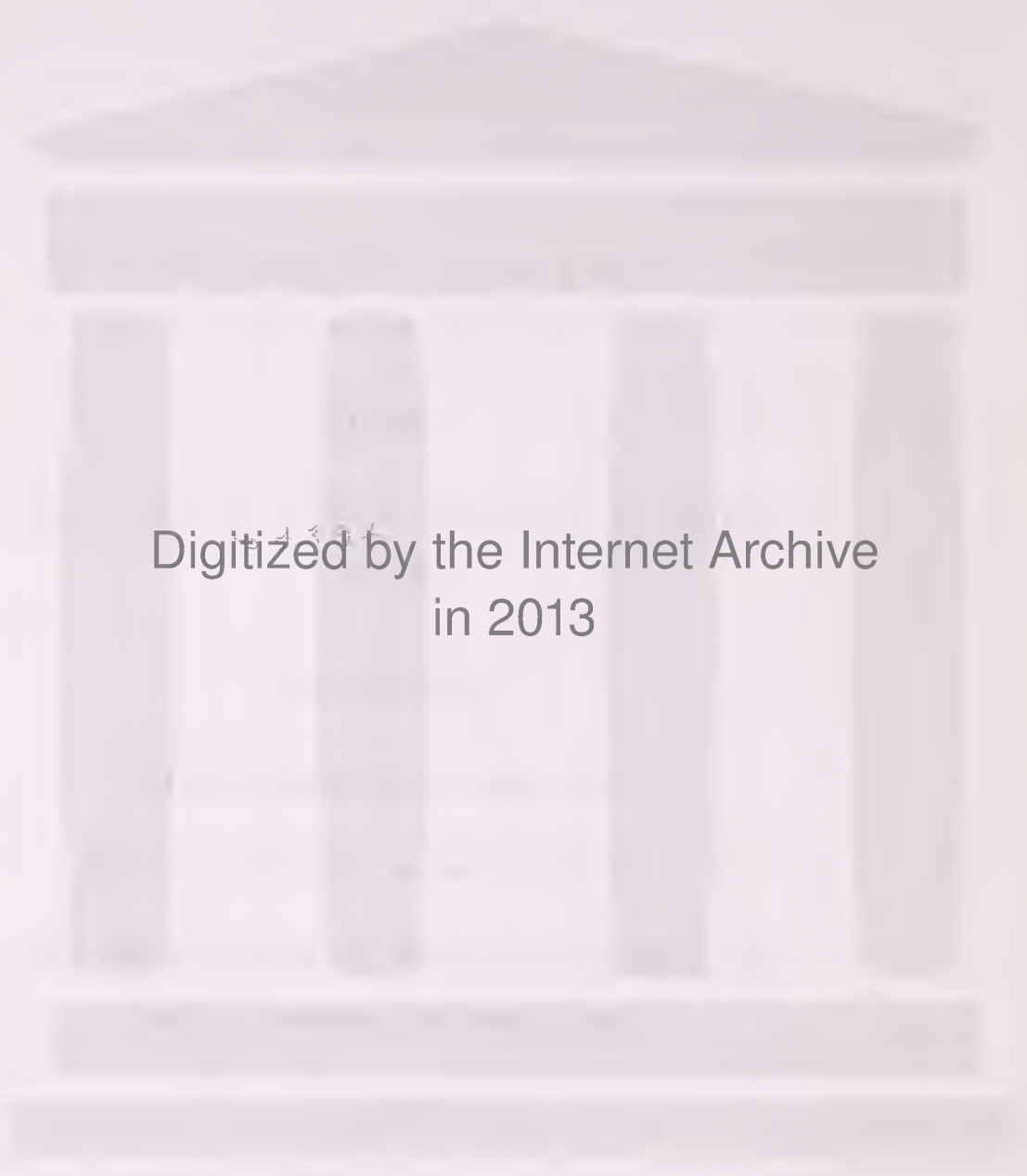
Elizabeth Sandilands Merritt

(B.R.E., Boston University, 1925)

In partial fulfilment of requirements for
the degree of Master of Arts

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Vocational Guidance

7

The welfare of the college student is a matter of concern to his instructors, who are impelled by the desire to equip him to participate in life to the fullest and most fruitful extent. Because Vocational Guidance is attracting an increasing amount of attention among thinking people today, and because it is a movement of deep-rooted significance in the progress of humanity, it is worthy of the consideration of such leaders as are interested in the welfare of Society and who are directly connected with human life in whatever capacity that makes for the improvement of the race. This study is offered them with the suggestion that an extension of guidance may contribute to the desired end.

The Need for Vocational Guidance

No one can deny that there is an imperative need for vocational guidance. The question of "What vocation ought I to choose?" or "How can I best realize my ambitions?"¹ is faced by most individuals at some time of their lives, and the solution has become more difficult as modern-day life has become more and more complex.

¹

Bloomfield, Readings in Vocational Guidance, p.95



From the time of the Greek Philosophers to the present we may find interesting examples in literature concerning the need for vocational guidance. Notably among others is one from the pen of St. Jerome (340 -420 A.D.) in a letter to a Roman matron, Laeta, regarding the daily educational program of her daughter Paula, who was consecrated to Christ for the church.

Again in the sixteenth century we find a quotation from Juan Huarte, a Spaniard (1530 - 1592) who calls attention to the need of vocational guidance in a communication to the King of Spain, Philip II, as follows:

"As I have frequently remarked, the mind of man is very narrow and circumscribed, and when it attempts to do more than one thing at once, it only embarrasses itself. I have always thought it never could thoroughly know two arts or professions; and when this was attempted, one of the two was sure to be imperfectly understood.

"Thus it seems to me, that it is requisite to set apart a number of sagacious and learned men, to examine, and investigate into, the mental qualifications and capacities of young persons, in order to oblige them to make a choice of such sciences and professions, as would be most in accordance with their intellectual constitutions, and not to leave the matter to their own choice or direction. For in general cases, the choice will necessarily be an injudicious one, and will induce them to give a preference to some line of life which will prove less advantageous and useful to them, than if they were under the direction of suitable and qualified counselors.

"It would happen from all this, Sire, that you would have better workmen, and more finished workmanship, throughout your dominions, and persons who know better, than those at present, how to unite nature with art.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JAMES M. SMITH

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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"I should also wish the learned academies of your kingdom to be placed under a similar regulation; for, as constituted at present, all students go from one faculty of learning to another without their understanding Latin well; so, in like manner, examinations should be instituted to ascertain that when any one wished to study logic, or philosophy, or medicine, or theology, or law, he had that peculiar constitute or aptitude of mind that fitted for that particular profession."¹

The increasing interest in vocational guidance to-day is in answer to a social need which must be met by ever increasing interest in the progress and development of the movement. "It is doubtful if one can really appreciate the present movement for the vocational guidance of youth, unless he understands its connection with the persistent social philosophy of the American people, and perceives it to be, what in fact it is, another stage in the effort to equalize opportunity for the children of our Commonwealth and to perfect our social efficiency."²

There is a great need at the present time to aid youth to make a successful transit from the school to that of responsible workmanship in the world. "The consciousness of dignified and respectable labor is fundamental, and without it the highest type of specialized skill cannot be acquired or sustained."³ The fact that the school interests itself in all occupations, rather than in a few, will do much to make every type of

¹

W.V.Bingham, An Ancient Vocational Guidance Program, p.23

²

Bloomfield, Youth, School and Vocation -Introduction by Henry Suzzollo, p. VII

³

Ibid., p. VII

service seem worthy to him who enters it.

It has been found necessary to-day to reorganize the subject matter for the secondary school, with particular attention being paid to the development of educational material which will stress the development of abilities and tendencies, ideals and standards with respect to certain fields of knowledge as well as stressing the intellectual understanding within certain fields. The Junior High School is one of the result of this reorganization, and "is very far from meaning an early fixing of vocational choice, it means rather a postponement. It is the purpose of the junior high school to provide a form of education which will make it possible for children in the senior high school to go rather definitely toward a given mark which has been shown very clearly to be a desirable one by the early education..."¹.

Seeing that youth is freed today from the past custom of following the occupation of ~~this~~ parents or guardians, there is all the more need for him to have a chance to discover his own capacity, test out his own needs, develop interest, ambition and initiative and responsibility. This is possible through vocational guidance only after the educational system has been so

1

Inglis, "Vocational Guidance in Secondary Education", Vocational Guidance Magazine, October 1925, pp.1-5.

organized that the student can through his own work find himself.

Vocational Guidance Defined

Mr. Meyer Bloomfield:

As successor to Mr. Parsons in Boston work, Mr. Bloomfield states that "vocational guidance aims to make both school and occupation help boys and girls to discover and develop their powers for service, through school programs in charge of specially trained vocational counselors in schools and employment programs in charge of specially trained employment supervisors in the occupation." ¹ Again he states that "Vocational Guidance is the selection of the means for giving each child the training and the opportunity for doing that work for which each is best fitted by ability and inclination."²

Mr. John Brewer:

"Vocational Guidance is a systematic effort, based on knowledge of the occupations and on acquaintance with and study of the individual, to inform, advise, or cooperate with him in choosing, preparing for, entering upon or making progress in his occupation."³ Therefore he feels that "Vocational Guidance is helping persons to choose, prepare for, enter into, and make progress in

¹ Department of Interior; Bureau of Education; Bulletin 24, p. 9

² Bloomfield, Readings in Vocational Guidance, p. 289

³ Brewer, Vocational Guidance Movement, p. 228

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PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

1950-1951

PHYSICS 101

LECTURE NOTES

BY

ROBERT A. FETTER

AND

JOHN D. VAN VLECK

occupations." ¹

Stratton D. Brooks:

Stratton D. Brooks, formerly Superintendent of Boston Schools, who had a vision of such work as early as 1906, before any definite attempt had ever been undertaken, believed that "vocational guidance consists in fitting a boy or girl to a job he will at some future time be able to fill, if he follows the course of instruction outlined by the vocational adviser." ²

Dr. Charles A. Coburn:

In a conversation, Dr. Coburn, Vocational Counselor in the School of Religious Education of Boston University, stated that, "Vocational Guidance is concerned in the choosing of, preparing for, entering upon, and making progress in, an occupation."

Professor Hanas:

Professor Hanas of the Education Department in Harvard University stated that "vocational guidance does not mean merely helping boys and girls to find work, but to find the work they are best fitted by nature and training to do well. It does not mean prescribing a vocation; it does mean bring to bear on the choice of a vocation

¹
Brewer, Vocational Guidance Movement, p. 1

²
Bloomfield, Readings in Vocational Guidance, p. 83



organized information and organized common sense."¹

Mr. George Mead:

While Professor of Philosophy in the University of Chicago, Mr. Mead gave as his thought that, "vocational guidance is the means of testing the whole training given the child, both within and without the school." ²

Mr. Frank Parsons:

Mr. Parsons, a pioneer in the field of vocational guidance in Boston, explained it as "a means to aid young people in choosing an occupation, preparing themselves for it, and building up a career of efficiency and success; to help any, young or old, who seek counsel as to opportunities and resources for the betterment of their condition and the means of increasing their economic efficiency." ³

The New Standard Dictionary:

Vocation is defined as "any occupation or pursuit for which one qualifies one's self, or to which one devotes one's time or life; a calling."

Webster's New International Dictionary:

Vocation is "a calling to a particular state, business or profession,- a regular or appropriate employment;

¹ Bloomfield, Readings in Vocational Guidance, p. 291

² Ibid., p. 54

³ Department of Interior, Bureau of Education, Bulletin 24, p. 9

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calling; occupation; profession."

The Vocational Guidance Association of New York City:

"Vocational Guidance is the selection of the means for giving each child the training and the opportunity for doing that work for which each is best fitted by ability and inclination." ¹

The National Educational Association Commission Report:

"Vocational Guidance should be a continuous process designed to help the individual to choose, to plan his preparation for, to enter upon, and make progress in, an occupation." ²

As knowledge about vocational guidance has increased, it is easily seen that, although the underlying meaning is essentially the same, there has developed a somewhat different emphasis as to what actually constitutes vocational guidance.

Vocational Guidance considers any methods of aiding or giving opportunity to discover personal talents or abilities, with choice of a vocation in mind; conferring with pupils concerning their choice of certain schools for the opportunity of discovering

¹

Bloomfield, Readings in Vocational Guidance, p. 289

²

Department of Interior, Bureau of Education; Bulletin 19



their talents or in preparation for an occupation; in giving practical and up to-date information about industry or commerce which would enlighten one in choosing an occupation; continued and friendly advice and supervision in regard to the entrance into or progress in one's position or occupation, change of position or further education. No one step can be said to be vocational guidance, but all of them are included in what is meant by the term "vocational guidance". It is not a static thing but a gradual and continued process dependent on the development and changes in the life and environment of the individual.

Function of Vocational Guidance

"To illustrate the function of vocational guidance, the individual student may be compared to the driver of a vehicle (which represents his stock of talents and resources). He is traversing roads (education and training), which lead toward life objectives (including a vocation). Guidance does not involve the furnishing nor the maintenance of vehicles or motive power, of the road, nor of objectives. It studies the three elements and their mutual relations; it instructs the individual about the objectives, possibly suggesting choices among them; it counsels him about the roads and speeds best suited to his

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vehicle, to carry him to the objectives. As a secondary function, guidance provides information and suggestions to road-builders (engaged in liberal and vocational education) and to city-planners (who determine or influence the conditions of vocational life), on which they may base improvements.

"Guidance received by the individual traveler may take many forms: the chance remarks of fellow travelers who know little more of the roads and objectives than himself, enthusiastic or gloomy reports of persons who have attained one of the objectives but have slight basis for comparing it with other objectives; advice from men who spend their lives maintaining one section of the road system (whether in liberal or in vocational education); or studied reports of competent and unprejudiced authorities who have based their findings on research into all the factors of the situation.

"The above illustration gives possibly an unduly simple impression of guidance, that it is something that may be given once, and that the individual will thereafter be self-directing. On the contrary, the function of education is not merely to make clearer ways that are already visible, but to lead the student to new heights from which he may see an ever-enlarging world with entirely new objectives. Guidance can

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2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed analysis of the various theories of the origin of the universe.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a comparison of the various theories of the origin of the universe.

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furnish its interpretations and information at many stages. In the high school, a survey of occupations cannot pretend to be so thorough as in the college. In the graduate school, the student may well pause again with the counselor to look over the enriched world, to take stock of his matured and tested capacities, and to orient himself more definitely on the basis of his greater understanding of service and human purpose." ¹

The Social Significance of Vocational Guidance

"The results of our failure through the schools to properly direct and train all the youth of all the people for useful service are unmistakable. Misfits in all vocations confront us everywhere. Many workers are inefficient because they are not adapted to the work they are doing, and some because they have not been properly prepared for it. This lack of efficiency constitutes a permanent handicap not only to the worker but to the calling which he follows. It means lessened wage, uncertain employment, failure of promotion, economic struggle, waste in the use of material, poor workmanship, reduced output, and the lowering of the standards of skill and workmanship of American industries." ²

¹

Maverick, The Vocational Guidance of College Students, p. 4

²

Bloomfield, Readings in Vocational Guidance, p. 354

Vocational Guidance aims to assist in formulating a standard which will make for the enhancement of the individual and social life. "Community of action has become more easy; social insight and the will to serve have increased. The movement for husbanding the serving powers of youth is a practical expression of the deeper motives underlying the conservation projects of our day." ¹ Socially the need of vocational guidance becomes important as Society develops great need for expert service or talented leadership. Much ability is doubtless lost through ignorance of its very existence by the individual most concerned. It remains the task of vocational guidance to discover and develop such leadership for the improvement and advancement of civilization.

Again in skilled trades, more learners are required than are necessitated for later employment because of the need to obtain highly skilled workmen. The failures are due to the fact that the individual does not learn his trade, or else he grows up incompetent or inferior in it because of misplacement. Consequently, great wastes of ability result - in some instances they are never discovered and in others, they are constantly misapplied. Hence the need for equality

¹

Bloomfield, Youth, School, and Vocation, p. 171

of opportunity which would present each person some accurate idea of the various kinds of work necessitated in the different classes; the qualities demanded; the preparation required; the remuneration and the advantages of opportunities for usefulness which would be afforded. Thus it is that "closer contact with the life of the struggling and revelations of their capacity for better vocational purposes than many now serve, strengthen the conviction that the field will not long remain untouched by the reconstructive hand of our generation." ¹

Economic evolution creates conditions of work so complex that the worker believes he is being exploited when prevented from shifting or advancing as he desires. This unfortunate situation may be relieved if there is a general knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the whole labor system. If effective vocational guidance is given, such information will prevent much discontent and thus result in more efficient effort on the part of labor. Labor and Capital will thus be more clearly able to understand each other, and will more intelligently solve their difficulties, and openings will be made

¹

Bloomfield, Readings in Vocational Guidance, p. 171

accessible to fit the needs of the individual workers.

Another important factor wherein vocational guidance may be of great social value is in regard to the health. A knowledge of the individual's physical condition, as well as mental aptitudes, is required in determining the advisability of entering such work where disease may develop, through a lowered resistance physically of some organ which, under the right environment, would remain normal. Through vocational guidance a condition which might make a person a menace to Society may be averted, by permitting only the specially fit to be encouraged and prepared for the undertaking of such a trade or profession.

Vocational guidance which leads to the development of skill in particular vocations makes for real fraternity among the workers. "This aids in lifting the daily stint above the commonplace"¹and makes for the healthy feeling of social interdependence of the vocations.

Again, vocational guidance is of great significance to society, because it helps to greater efficiency in each individual's work by aiding him to find the work which gives him greatest satisfaction; to help him discover the thing his Creator intended

¹

Bloomfield, Youth, School and Vocation, p. 173

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DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
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RE: [Illegible Title]
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Yours very truly,
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Enclosed for the Editor are two copies of the manuscript of the paper entitled "[Illegible Title]" which I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of from you on [Illegible Date].

he should do.

"Better vocational adjustments will link the real interests and energies of the spirit with productive tasks instead of allowing them to be turned to merely recreational activities, which in the cramped monotony of industrial communities so often verge upon the unsocial and the criminal." ¹ Thus will the social waste of unguided personal ability be avoided, and society be the richer because of it.

¹

Bloomfield, Readings in Vocational Guidance, p. 31

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607
TEL: 773-936-5000
FAX: 773-936-5001
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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
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THE CRITERIA OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

The Ultimate Aim of Vocational Guidance

The ultimate aim of vocational guidance is to aid individuals to live a successful life, the most abundant life that is within the power of each one to attain. When is one a success? Many have attempted to answer that question. It is a relative term, for what may be considered a success by one, may be considered a failure by another. It has been said that one is successful if one gives to one's fellow men the best one has in efficiency, fair play and kindness. This would not fit the case of every individual however. A standard by which to measure success is needed, an ideal of success by which every individual life can be tested. A recent comment in an important weekly magazine may help to throw light on the problem. It is headed "When is a Man a Success?" and the article follows:

Two of America's richest men have recently died. James B. Duke and Frank A. Munsey both fulfilled the poor-boy-to-millionaire tradition which is one of the staple incentives placed before our children.....Both careers had their high moments both of adventure and generosity; both exercised power such as comes to few men; both knew the shock of hard battle and the thrill of victory. And yet...and yet...were they successes? On Mr. Duke one of our financial journals has already returned a negative answer. 'One constantly had the feeling in Duke's presence that he was an unhappy, disgruntled, soured mortal...His life yielded him little satisfaction and he was, in my judgment, a failure.' It was no professional moralist who returned that verdict, but Mr. B. C. Forbes, writing in the magazine which bears his name. On Mr. Munsey a similar verdict seems to be already in the forming. There are tributes

Editorial
The American Medical Association is proud to have been the first to recognize the importance of the medical profession in the United States. It is the only organization of its kind in the world, and its members are the only ones who are entitled to the title of "Doctor of Medicine." The Association is the only one that has the right to grant the title of "Doctor of Medicine" to its members, and it is the only one that has the right to revoke the title from any member who is found to be unworthy of it. The Association is the only one that has the right to grant the title of "Doctor of Medicine" to its members, and it is the only one that has the right to revoke the title from any member who is found to be unworthy of it. The Association is the only one that has the right to grant the title of "Doctor of Medicine" to its members, and it is the only one that has the right to revoke the title from any member who is found to be unworthy of it.

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61. Dr. O. P. Pink	62. Dr. Q. R. Brown
63. Dr. S. T. Green	64. Dr. U. V. Blue
65. Dr. W. X. Red	66. Dr. Y. Z. Purple
67. Dr. A. B. Yellow	68. Dr. C. D. Orange
69. Dr. E. F. Pink	70. Dr. G. H. Brown
71. Dr. I. J. Green	72. Dr. K. L. Blue
73. Dr. M. N. Red	74. Dr. O. P. Purple
75. Dr. Q. R. Yellow	76. Dr. S. T. Orange
77. Dr. U. V. Pink	78. Dr. W. X. Brown
79. Dr. Y. Z. Green	80. Dr. A. B. Blue
81. Dr. C. D. Red	82. Dr. E. F. Purple
83. Dr. G. H. Yellow	84. Dr. I. J. Orange
85. Dr. K. L. Pink	86. Dr. M. N. Brown
87. Dr. O. P. Green	88. Dr. Q. R. Blue
89. Dr. S. T. Red	90. Dr. U. V. Purple
91. Dr. W. X. Yellow	92. Dr. Y. Z. Orange
93. Dr. A. B. Pink	94. Dr. C. D. Brown
95. Dr. E. F. Green	96. Dr. G. H. Blue
97. Dr. I. J. Red	98. Dr. K. L. Purple
99. Dr. M. N. Yellow	100. Dr. O. P. Orange

aplenty to the vigor and commercial shrewdness of a man who could expand \$40.- the capital with which the publisher began business- a millionfold. But there is curiously little tribute paid to the influence which Mr. Munsey exerted in his profession, to the part which he played in his relations with his friends and employees, to the abiding value of his career. The leading trade journal of his craft says, 'Mr. Munsey was in love with a philosophy. It is the most popular philosophy of this day....It measures success by accumulated dollars...His professional influence is lost at the grave.'"¹

The very fact that there is a disposition, even in commercial circles, to question the success or non-success of a life, is a hopeful sign for America's future. Both were successful from the financial standpoint, but lacked the happiness and satisfaction which comes from service to others. Had these elements been included, the verdict on each life would have been different. "The three elements that are essential for success are the financial, service to society, and happiness."²

The failure to attain any one of these elements mars the chance for obtaining the fullest measure of success possible. The desire for happiness is not the desire of a few people only or of any one nation. Everyone knows what the longing for happiness means. It is apparent in the forms of art that were produced by the early Egyptians. "In the Egyptian

1

Editorial, The Christian Century, January 7, 1925

2

Coburn, Charles A., Lecture, Vocational Guidance, Feb. 1926



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tombs the hunger for happiness is depicted in the paintings, sculpture, and elaborate preparation made for future comfort and protection, recreation, social standing, and love of beauty." ¹ We have a right to believe that "the desire for happiness is universal" ² and that "it is natural to seek for happiness".³ Besides this it is "rational and right to seek happiness; indeed no school of ethical writers ever proposed unhappiness as a final end of action." ⁴

Happiness depends on the satisfactions which come from the fulfillment of one's desires. The degree of happiness, therefore, is dependent on the number and duration of these satisfactions. It is not to be wondered at then, that people in trying to satisfy the universal desire for personal happiness should attempt to do that which will result in the greatest and most lasting satisfaction. "Happiness is proposed as the end and aim of conduct, happiness being taken in the sense of abiding well-being as distinct from isolated and momentary pleasure." ⁵ Nothing brings real happiness but the consciousness of benefits given and the attempt to measure up to one's best and highest ideal.

¹

Bailey, A.E., The Use of Art in Religious Education, Class notes, 1925

²

Coburn, C.A., Leadership Class Notes, 1925

³

Bowne, Borden P., Principles of Ethics, p. 67

⁴

Ibid, p. 66

⁵

Ibid, p. 65

In securing happiness in one's vocation, one must consider the length of the working day, one's health in relation to the danger of the vocation, and the opportunities for recreation and development that leisure time enables one to undertake.

Greater happiness will result in the field of one's choice if one is careful to select an occupation that will engage the full mental powers, and one in which one could realize the highest possible business, industrial or professional ideals, and on one that is not beyond one's mental ability. It must be remembered that ambition and continuous hard work have carried many who have been physically and mentally handicapped across the goal to success, whom the world would have consigned to failure.

On the physical side a lack of food, proper shelter or satisfactory clothing for different climate and occasions does not bring a satisfaction. Therefore, it is but natural and rational to seek success by earning enough financially to make possible the supplying of the greatest number and most lasting satisfactions along the physical line. The amassing of wealth for wealth's sake will not bring lasting satisfactions, as evidenced all too clearly in the examples cited of Mr. Duke and Mr. Munsey. "There is a universal practical

conviction that the worth of life does not lie in that direction. No amount of passive pleasure satisfies either as an aim or as a possession. Such a thing remains external to selfhood and self realization. We ourselves are not advanced or enlarged thereby. We come no nearer to anything which we admire, or reverence, or desire to be. We see that one could have all these things and lose himself. One could have all these things and be a fit object of universal contempt." ¹ It is not only the privilege, but the duty of every man and woman to earn his living and to save enough so that in later life it will not be necessary to call upon the charity of friends or of the public.

One must select a vocation that will bring in sufficient for the necessities of life and some of its luxuries, and a vocation that will assure one of a continuity of employment to make this possible. A vocation that is not a life-time vocation, one that is not a growing proposition, would not allow one to feel easy about caring for dependents, or for the giving of the helping hand to others in the form of benevolences as one journeys through life. As we have stated, the aim should be beyond the mere accumulation of money for "one who has done merely that, even though it may be to a tremendously large degree, has not filled

¹

Bowne, Borden P., Principles of Ethics, p. 64

the full measure of life,"¹ for "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth,"² "for what is a man profited if he gain the whole world and forfeit his own self."³

Success means then, more than personal happiness and physical well being. It must include the third element previously mentioned; namely, the social side of one's life, as developed in service for others. This element also is motivated by the number or duration of the satisfactions which come to the individual resulting from effort put forth in the behalf of others. "For whosoever would save his life shall lose it; but whosoever shall lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it."⁴ To further illustrate this point we add the words, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."⁵

We are living in a day when one who is to be considered successful must take his part in sharing the burden of society. "Each vocation has its own peculiar social obligations, and often it has exceptional opportunity for human service."⁶ So it becomes a social obligation for one to study carefully the vocation for

¹ Giles, Vocational Civics, p. 262

² The Bible, Luke 12:15

³ Ibid, Luke 9:25

⁴ Ibid, Luke 9:24

⁵ Ibid, Matthew 22:39b

⁶ Davis, Vocational and Moral Guidance, p. 101

one to ascertain the peculiar opportunities for service each carries, and also "the responsibilities which a successful career would bring to one as an influential citizen in the community." ¹

Certain it is that if one would know the joy of service, choice must be made from the fields of greatest need, for there the largest opportunity for service to one's neighbors is given.

It has been truthfully stated that "If a youth has in mind other reasons for choosing in the field of greatest need than the largest service to men, women, and children of his community, he would do well to seek other fields of usefulness." ² We cannot imagine a more unsuccessful life than the one would be where a self-centered and money minded person had chosen the field of altruistic service.

Each conscientious person does some serious thinking about the future. Questions which call for answers are, "What do I want to do with my life?" "Where can I do the most good?" "For what vocations do my talents, temperament, and training fit me?" and "In what field is the need greatest?"

The problem or purpose of this thesis is to present material which will help women students while in

¹ Davis, Vocational and Moral Guidance, p. 103

² Doxsee, Getting Into Your Life Work, p. 72

the undergraduate college to choose and prepare for that vocation which will enable them to realize all three elements essential for a successful life. The fact is to be kept in mind that all conduct is motivated by the present realization or anticipation of the greatest number and durations of satisfactions to acquire or obtain. To this end ten vocations will be studied as suggestive of those which will meet the above test, and if carried on for a few years will not weaken the degree of success of marriage if she chooses that, which in this discussion is considered the ideal vocation for college women.

The Preparation for Vocations

A sound preparation for life should be made, for the important reason that the greatest care is necessary to make the best possible life investment. College life should be a valuable asset as a preparation for "the years in college ought to be a thrilling and joyous commitment of every aspiration and energy toward making a strong, satisfying and serviceable life."¹ From this same source one may "acquire such a grip on life and such an outlook on its problems that one may

¹

Boxsee, Getting Into Your Life Work, p. 52

become a leader of men toward the finer and better things in life." ¹

Health is so much capital. It is possible to be healthy by working out the laws of health, and eliminating the cause or causes for non-health. It should be regarded by all as a sin against our Creator to disregard these laws. In the first place care should be taken of the digestive tract by being regular at meals; by choosing the dinner hour with regard to when the heaviest work of the day comes; by the amount of food taken when mentally or physically tired; by paying attention to the type of food to insure the variety necessary for proper nourishment; and to form habits to increase the proper elimination of poisons from the body.

In the second place, care should be taken of the respiratory tract. Many do not see the need for fresh air. There have been proofs for the necessity of it, by the death of people caused by breathing the same air in a room or dungeon where insufficient ventilation prevailed for a period as short as eight hours. Deep breathing of fresh air together with correct posture makes the proper functioning of the respiratory tract possible.

In the third place, the circulatory system

¹

Doxsee, Getting Into Your Life Work, p. 57

needs proper attention. Exercise of the right type and amount, taken regularly night and morning, will "supply freedom and the open chest in conjunction with exhilaration and a sense of satisfaction" ¹which will mean much toward the building and preserving of health.

Among other items of importance under the physical, that contribute toward a preparation for a vocation, are control and poise, endurance, alertness, cleanliness and neatness of body and clothes, the cultivation of a pleasant voice, and the elimination of different bodily eccentricities.

The formation of correct habits along these lines will go far toward the making and the keeping of the physical condition up to its greatest efficiency.

"It takes a well trained mind to build up success with whatever capital (in health) one may have."² Giles shows in detail that the necessary intellectual elements to success are initiative, decision, dispatch, skill, and perseverance. To attain to the highest level intellectually of which one is capable, leisure time as well as class time must be used to advantage. It will pay many-fold to prepare carefully and thoroughly for one's vocation because, "Science is

¹ Coburn, Class notes in lectures on "Leadership", 1925

² Giles, Vocational Civics, p. 248

becoming more exact, and competition is becoming more keen in the crowded profession, so that no one, regardless of how brilliant, may find success today without days, and weeks, and months, and years, of hard toil." ¹

Morality ordinarily conveys the meaning of the opposite of immorality. This view makes it a sex problem only. Here it is to be used in a broader sense, including all the conventions of society, as honesty of convictions, truth telling, sincerity, unselfishness, honesty of action and habit, conscientiousness, loyalty and courage to duty.

There have been many definitions of morality but the following one seems the most significant which speaks of it as "the intelligent choice by the individual of habits of action for the good of the group." ² To be morel then, certain characteristics which are contained in this definition must be noted, and observed in both thought and action. Therefore while preparing for one's vocation it would be wise to provide opportunities for the making of choices and in performing actions which would result in good for the group. Personal responsibility for one's own decisions and conduct is involved, and leads to dependableness which is

¹ Doxsee, Getting Into Your Life Work, p. 35

² Norsworthy and Whitley, Psychology of Childhood, p. 224

an important asset in working out a morally successful life in society. To be truly social one must live among folks, observe them, study them, trust them, get their view points, really know them and their needs, desires, and capacities. Added to this one must conserve energy and use it well, continue to be elastic in intelligence and think and act clean, to have honesty of conviction and be conscientious, courageous and loyal to duty.

Religion is only another term for the right use of a person's whole self. There is a relationship between the human self and God. Being religious means having faith in God, faith in mankind, prayerful and Christ-like. The very way one lives designates that one believes in God. Because true religion brings one into connection with God, it brings one into harmonious relations with one's fellow men, and inculcates justice, mercy and benevolence towardsthem. It inspires reverence, obedience and love toward God, and above all, it sets before one, in a perfect pattern the example of Jesus. By the habit of prayer and communion with God, one is able to get in harmony with God's will, and thus become a willing agent in cooperating with God as part of Him to answer the needs of his other parts or human beings. Religion carries health and strength to

body and soul. It subordinates all things in life to their just positions because of the true perspective true religion gives. It regulates and directs into highest channels every capacity and power of the individual.

How is this true religion to be made a part of us so that we may be religious in the highest sense of the word, and the abundant life be realized? In the first place it is necessary and important that one have an idea of God, for ideas are the motivation that make up the sentiment. The idea, thus emotionalized, becomes the ideal which affects the motivation of our actions. The ideal must be of the highest possible for each individual, and should be kept so clear and distinct that it will continue to affect in the highest way the desires, aspirations, and actions of the daily life of the individual. The ideals must be connected up with all the activities of life. Until the ideal motivates all of life the ideal is not as high as it might be. The very highest ideal we may have is Jesus, who is ideal perfection. When He is the ideal, the daily problems are measured by His standard instead of human standards, and thus the relationship between the person and his Creator is established, and the person strives on to

acquire the qualities of God. Jesus is revealed in other human beings, and the knowledge of the attributes of God comes from what we see in others raised to the n'th degree. Therefore, the more we really know other human beings, the more we develop in our religious life.

Suggestions of Vocations

Advertising

Advertising has come to be a business, " and is rapidly taking on the character of a profession, with a recognition of service as its objective. It is closely interwoven with marketing and merchandising of goods." ¹ There are advertising departments in each large commercial establishment, which include such divisions as - "newspaper advertising; art; sign; circular and announcement; and window decorating." ²

Women not only have had the opportunity for securing experience in the different types of positions in advertising business in manufacturing concerns, in newspapers and department stores, but also as managers and owners of independent advertising agencies. Especially in connection with the advertising of foods, textiles, and household equipment, women are doing an important piece of work through the medium of

¹ Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p. 168

² Giles, Vocational Civics, p. 139

manufacturing companies, in agencies and with periodicals.

Promotion depends on the thorough knowledge acquired of the various activities which go to make up any one business. "A woman must show superior ability to do thorough work to secure the same opportunity for advancement as is open to men." ¹

The advantages may be summed up by saying that the work is interesting, stimulating to thought, systematic in its management, associations are pleasant, and occasional business trips are expected by some firms. "The supply of good, productive advertising women is by no means equal to the demand." ²

Among the disadvantages are: often long hours, indoor work, would-be advertising men and women greater than the demand." ³

Salaries in advertising range from \$20 a week for beginners of good education who are learning the business to from \$25 to \$75 a week for copy writers; from \$1500 or \$1800 to \$3000 or \$4000 for assistant managers; from \$4000 to \$10,000 or more for managers. Research workers receive from \$1500 for subordinates to \$5000 for directors of departments.

The field of advertising is a large one, and

¹ Giles, Vocational Civics, p. 172

² Filene, Careers for Women, p. 10

³ Ibid., p. 10

as business develops new opportunities will open, causing further growth. Among the professional advertisers there has developed a definite understanding as to the methods, standards and ethics of their business, thus insuring a greater chance for continued success in this field.

Agriculture

The term agriculture includes a large number and variety of occupations. Farming continues to be the principal one. "The farmer may raise a variety of general crops or specialize in stock raising, grain growing, dairying, poultry raising, truck gardening, fruit growing, flower growing, or bee keeping."¹ Among the specialists in this field may be found the nurseryman and seedsman, the landscape gardener, the forester and veterinarian.

Records show that women who have not been afraid of hard work have been successful in general farming and truck gardening; in stock raising; in fruit growing; in poultry and bee raising; in growing of mushrooms, certified potatoes, pecans or almonds.

Many of the public school systems are introducing women as supervisors of school gardens, and as teachers of agriculture. A number of women who have received training in the agricultural colleges are now writing special articles for the agricultural journals.

¹ Training for Professions and Allied Occupations, p.3

"In agricultural experiment stations and in state and federal departments of agriculture, women are engaged as biologists, chemists, botanists, economists specialists in animal nutrition, plant pathologists, assistants in plant breeding, scientific assistants in seed laboratories, milk utilization specialists, editors, librarians and secretaries." ¹

Almost any type or temperament of woman can find great satisfaction in one or more of the many varieties of occupation in the agricultural field. It affords especial benefit to those who are losing out physically in other lines of work, due to nerve or eye strain or defective hearing. Agriculture offers independence, a good appetite; a chance to develop intellectually, in progress and in experiment; a freedom in the dull season for outside interests and recreation; and an inspiration which comes by being of service to one's fellow men.

A woman as owner or manager of a farm faces a greater labor difficulty than does a man, for most men prove to be unwilling to work under woman management. A successful crop also offers a difficulty to a woman who is inexperienced in business methods, in disposing of it to advantage. These are not permanent

¹

Training for Professions and Allied Occupations, p. 4

2. The second part outlines the specific procedures and protocols that must be followed when recording transactions. This includes details on how data should be collected, stored, and reviewed to ensure its integrity and reliability.

3. The third part addresses the role of the management team in overseeing the record-keeping process. It stresses that management must ensure that all staff are properly trained and that the necessary resources are provided to support the system.

4. The fourth part discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews to identify any discrepancies or areas for improvement. It notes that these checks are crucial for maintaining the accuracy of the records over time.

5. The fifth part provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers recommendations for implementing the proposed system effectively. It encourages a collaborative approach involving all relevant stakeholders.

6. The final part of the document concludes with a statement of intent to implement the new system as soon as possible, subject to final approval and funding.

disadvantages however, if the woman farmer is willing to learn by training and experience. "Other disadvantages are loneliness; distance from doctor and hospital care; unfavorable weather conditions ruining crop; a lack of demand for produce; and the need of capital to start business." ¹

An estimate of the financial return for dairying "would be \$40 to \$50 plus board and room, for home dairies, and \$75 to \$100 for commercial dairies." ² The landscape gardener does not receive enough to bring wealth, although a good living may be expected. It is possible for one woman to manage a plant of 500 birds in poultry raising and to realize \$600 a year in return. It is difficult to estimate the financial returns in other phases of the field for much depends on the size and conditions of the crops, the expense incurred, and the market for the sale of the produce.

Products of the farm are necessities of life. Science is more and more interested in the improvement of our necessities. This being the case, the demand will increase for different types of scientific research workers and teachers in this field.

The difficulty of securing labor is causing the women to enter "lines which offer her the easiest

¹Giles, Vocational Civics, pp. 42 - 45

²Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p.5

success because she can do much of the work herself and with less capital than the other types of farming required." ¹ Such lines as poultry, flowers; growing, canning and preserving vegetables or fruits, are the lines that women are mostly specializing in.

Arts and Crafts

"The aim of art is to express an ideal, so that we may share the artist's emotion and thought. Art embraces many of the essential activities of human life and has developed many forms." ² Among the various means of self expression in this broad field are; sculpture, painting, lithography, etching, photography, plain and colored magazine and book illustrating, designing for commercial articles, teaching or lecturing or writing on art subjects, interior decorating.

Of the numbers who are painters, sculptors, or etchers, women form the smaller group. More women in this field are teaching than those who are designing. There seems to be no limitation to women's ability in the illustration work. Photography and scientific drawing are coming to be larger fields for women, and promise successful and useful careers to them.

¹ Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p.5

² Ibid., p. 70

There is a great satisfaction and contentment in any of these lines of work which comes with self-expression and the development of the creative impulse. There is intellectual stimulation in planning and carrying out the work. There is opportunity to serve others both directly and indirectly. The field is a growing one and offers great variety. Personal contacts with interesting people are pleasant.

Long hard hours of patient application to the task must be faced by one who earns success. The majority of the people in this field find it necessary to live in the larger cities where the industrial and commercial centers are located and where more wealth is concentrated to purchase the products of the workers. The research worker must spend many hours in study and in the dark room.

"Few vocations compare with designing in the financial returns they offer." ¹ By application and initiative an apprentice beginning at \$25 a week can make rapid progress, and reach the maximum salary of \$200 or \$250 a week. The financial return for color photography depends on the labor expended. Some interior decorators receive many thousands of dollars each year, while the average decorator receives not more than

¹
Filene, Careers for Women, p. 59

a fair living wage. The financial returns for painting and sculptoring are not large the first year, but will increase as the quality of the work increases and becomes well known.

The future promises many opportunities for the artist of sincere purpose, ability and training, first because industry and commerce depend on art to a large degree and second because the intelligent interest in art is increasing in this country. Better work will be demanded, and the well trained will benefit accordingly. The fact that many city school systems are introducing art as a part of each child's education shows that the future outlook of art in this country is assured.

Dramatic Work

The drama and pageant have found a new place in the last few years in America. Dramatic work is now regarded as a form of artistic expression and not as a form of recreation alone, as in time past.

Writers are doing more serious work in both. They form a part of the cultural development in the curriculum of the college. "A few of the college and universities provide thorough training in the writing of plays, in production and staging and in acting." ¹

¹Training for Professional and Allied Occupations, p. 263

"There is occasional opportunity for the translation of plays. Dramatic criticism is in itself a specialized occupation of considerable importance." ¹ "The professional story-teller is once more given his place and story telling is definitely recognized among the various fields of work for men and women." ²

As many women as men are actors on the stage, and numbers have advanced to places of distinction. The census shows that there is an increasing number of women employed as "owners, managers, and officials... Some are working out scene by scene for the film, adapting novels or plays and writing titles." ³ Some women are scenic and costume designers, while others are successfully writing pageants and plays or are employed as story-tellers in libraries, schools, churches, playgrounds, settlements, on lecture platform, or as specialized story tellers in museums.

"There is probably no more fascinating or repaying profession than that of the pageant director... One is dealing with human nature in some of its most genial moods." ⁴ The disadvantage in this work is the nervous and physical strain one undergoes in producing a pageant.

¹ Training for Professional and Allied Occupations, p.265

² Filene, Careers for Women, p. 117

³ Training for Professional and Allied Occupations, p. 266

⁴ Filene, Careers for Women, p. 113

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

PHYSICS 350
LECTURE 10

THEORY OF QUANTUM MECHANICS
I. THE SCHRÖDINGER EQUATION

A. THE CLASSICAL LIMIT

B. THE QUANTUM LIMIT

C. THE WAVE FUNCTION

D. THE PROBABILITY DENSITY

E. THE EXPECTED VALUE

F. THE UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE

G. THE TUNNELING EFFECT

H. THE SPIN OF THE ELECTRON

I. THE PAULI EXCLUSION PRINCIPLE

J. THE PERIODIC TABLE

K. THE ATOMIC SPECTRA

The advantages of being a playwright are that one may write when and where one chooses, and that the expense of maintaining a regular office is unnecessary. The work is thoroughly enjoyed. The disadvantage which the playwright has to meet is the anxiety of waiting to have his work accepted and then successfully produced and publicly approved.

As story teller the working hours a day are usually not long, and preparation for each day's work may be made in the home. The irregular hours may be a disadvantage but the happiness gained from the work discounts that. Kate Douglas Wiggin felt this when she said, "I had rather be the children's story-teller than the Queen's favorite or the King's counselor." ¹

"At present the fee for a pageant director varies from \$25 a week to \$300 a week. This profession pays better than most professions open to women, but the work is usually intermittent rather than regular." ²

As to the income of the playwright, all would depend on the industry of the person and the quality of the work. The professional story teller's income would vary with the type of work, locality and regularity of working hours. No statistics are available from

¹ Filene, Careers for Women, p. 113

² Ibid., p. 118

2. The second part outlines the specific procedures and protocols that must be followed when recording transactions. This includes details on how to categorize expenses, how to handle receipts, and the frequency of record-keeping.

3. The third part addresses the role of the accounting department in managing these records. It describes the various tasks and responsibilities that the department must undertake to ensure that all data is properly recorded and maintained.

4. The fourth part discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews of the records. It explains how these checks help to identify any discrepancies or errors and ensure that the records are always up-to-date and accurate.

5. The fifth part provides a summary of the key points discussed in the document and reiterates the importance of strict adherence to the outlined procedures and protocols.

which to give a definite idea as to the financial returns possible.

"The field of community drama is practically untouched soil. There are no limits to the opportunities for those who are equipped by nature and by training for this kind of activity." ¹ "With the growing demand for story-telling in schools, playgrounds, settlements, libraries, churches, and the specialized story-telling in museums, there surely is a growing field for it." ² The growing sentiment for the necessity of week day schools of religious education augurs well for the constant growth of this field of work, by increasing the demand for more and better teachers in pageantry and story telling.

Education

The field of education is a most important field. It touches and influences all of life. The educator has the opportunity to mold the society of the future. This is true because, not only is the student made the possessor of the accumulated knowledge of past ages but is by the best of instruction guided in the development of his abilities to make the most of the experience of the past.

¹

Filene, Careers for Women, p. 112

²

Ibid., p. 118

The field of education may be divided into two large groups, for convenience in discussing each phase;- that of secular education, centered more largely in the State, and religious education, centered in the church organization. This does not mean that secular education is not or should not be religious. It should be religious and to the majority of teachers is so considered. Nor again, does it mean that religious education includes necessarily the doctrine or creed of any particular denomination. That would limit the use of the word religious.

Secular Education. The field of education covers such types of occupation as the education of the young child, the adolescent, the physically handicapped, the mentally defective, the worker and the immigrant. These are carried on in the public, private, professional, industrial and vocational schools, and colleges and universities. There is therefore a great demand for professionally trained people to do the instructing, and there is also a chance for specialization in any one type of problem. "The major fields of work in education are class room teaching and administration, while educational research is of growing importance."¹

¹

Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p.275

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results of the study have significant implications for the field of research and may lead to further developments in the future.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes the study. It summarizes the main findings and provides a final statement on the importance of the research.

The administrative includes such as city, county, state and national offices of administration. New occupations within the school that are attracting many are, that of visiting nurse, the truant officer, the school doctor, the adviser of girls, the vocational counselor and the school psychologist.

It is only within recent years that any occupation or profession was open to women outside of teaching. Those entering it now, do so by choice rather than from necessity. The teachers in the kindergartens and home economics are women, and so are the great majority in the public and private elementary and secondary schools. This is true also of the teachers of physical education, art and music. When we look in the college and university catalogs, however, we note that the women teachers form the small minority, and are either in the smaller and newer institutions or in subordinate positions in the large institutions of learning. "Women full professors or heads of departments are still very few. One reason for this is that only a small proportion of women have secured the graduate training required for responsible college and university positions; but this does not fully account for the disparity which is still to some

extent due to tradition and prejudice." ¹

"One's duty and one's pleasure coincide when one is of the intellectual type. The pleasure of being constantly in contact with children and young people, and the opportunity given to influence for good many young people and to help the community to higher standards," ² are real advantages. Added to this is the fact that there are many different fields open from which to choose. Teaching is a nervous work and much more wearing than it would seem and the hours at school are supplemented by hours of work in the evening at study or in the correction of papers.

The remuneration for the elementary school teacher varies with the location and experience of the teacher. For graduates of a two or three year course the minimum is usually \$1200 per year and ranges to \$2200. The salary for a kindergartener is usually from \$1000 to \$2000 per year depending on training, experience, and locality. "The salaries of teachers in schools for the blind vary in accordance with the available funds, the amount of work required, and the

¹ Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p. 308

² Ciles, Vocational Civics, p. 175

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standard of the school. Salaries range, in general, from \$400 to \$1000 a year, and home." ¹ The salary of the vocation school teacher is likely to be like that of the high school teacher. The financial return for dean of women positions "range from \$1500 to \$4500. In some institutions the dean is also a full professor and is paid a corresponding salary." ² The salaries of principals of high schools and superintendent of schools vary from \$1800 to \$7000, depending on the size of the town or city.

More teachers are increasingly needed for many more people are choosing a greater amount of education. The tendency to raise the school age of attendance in school also increased the total number of pupils to be instructed. Besides this, industry itself is demanding a better trained worker and many industrial plants are offering a vocational training in its shops. The teaching profession itself adds its influence to the importance of higher education by consciously working toward a higher standard of preparation and training for its own members.

¹ Filene, Careers for Women, p. 127

² Ibid., p. 136

Religious Education. Religious work, as a profession, centers in the church organization. The very reason for its existence as a profession is the great experience of humanity which we call religion. It is concerned with work that will result in the spiritualization of personality, by helping to implant ideals and guide in the development of right attitudes toward God and one's fellow man. The field includes such occupations as that of the minister, the missionary, the religious social worker, directors of religious education, Y.W.C.A. secretaries of religious education/departments, and teacher of the Bible and of all phases that prepare workers in religious education.

There are comparatively few women who are ordained to the ministry. As assistants to pastors they are in the majority, serving as secretaries, church visitors, directors of religious education and social service, and teachers in the week day schools of religion. At the present time the men outnumber the women as directors of religious education, although indications point toward this work as becoming more and more a woman's profession.

Among the many advantages are "A comfortable, but not luxurious living; a chance for leadership of

great variety of usefulness; an unexcelled opportunity for directing, correcting, and inspiring the community life; and an opportunity for creating friendships and helping individuals in an intimate way." ¹ From altruistic service or service done with an altruistic motive, one gains a hundredfold in personal satisfaction and contentment. Henry Van Dyke says that his profession offers "a chance to serve his fellow men for their welfare and happiness in this world and the next." ² The disadvantages to be met are similar to those listed under social service work.

The city Y.W.C.A. for general secretary "offers anywhere from \$1500 to \$4000, depending on the size of the city and the caliber of the work done in the community," ³ while the religious education secretary receives from \$1200 to \$2000 per year. "The missionary's salary varies according to the locality, but is supposed to be sufficient for a simple scheme of existence." ⁴ The salary for teachers in week day schools

¹ Doxsee, Getting Into Your Life Work, p. 90

² Ibid., p. 102

³ Filene, Careers for Women, p. 400 ff.

⁴ Ibid., p. 400

of religion range from \$1500 to \$2000, and a number of directors of religious education of a church or a community begin with \$2400 per year. College and university teachers rank in salary as do their co-workers.

"In this period of economic and social adjustment, the church is recognizing a new challenge to spiritual leadership which offers unusual opportunity to those who enter the field of religious work. As the opportunities increase, so also does the demand for thoroughly prepared leaders." ¹ Requirements and standards for training are being raised in the colleges, universities and training schools, to meet the demand for intelligent and sincere service.

The outlook in religious work indicates an ever broadening field in responsibilities and opportunities for service open to women.

Home Economics

"Home economics represents a coordination of several kinds of special knowledge and skill in their application to the common needs of daily life. These are: a knowledge of nutrition and food preparation; a knowledge of textiles and the hygiene and art of clothing; a knowledge of sanitation, of the

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Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p.602

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principles of house decoration, of household and institutional management; a knowledge of child care.

The major vocational fields for which training in home economics prepares one are dietetics, extension service, homemaking, institutional management, research, and the teaching of home economics subjects." ¹

Women are filling, almost exclusively, the positions in dietetics, homemaking, and teaching of home economics in schools and extension work. College women are being employed in places of business as directors of clothing centers, restaurant and tea-room managers, as designers of textiles in factories and as overseers and inspectors in factories. Women are not in the majority by any means in responsible positions where the serving of food to large groups is required.

"The question of advantages is always variable. What may be of advantage to one woman will not be to another." ²

The position of cafeteria, restaurant or tea-room manager offers the opportunity for getting away from the place of work each night and Sunday, of

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Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p.361

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Filene, Careers for Women, p. 212

contact and cooperation with others, an opportunity to study labor problems and economic conditions at first hand. The disadvantages may include the constant look out for cleanliness, for receiving complaints from both help and the public, and lack of commendation when all goes well.

For the person who chooses to can and preserve home products, there is variety in the things to do and see, a chance for study or for recreation during dull season, and an opportunity to spend part of time out of doors and to live continually at home. Long hours in the busy season and the necessity of earning enough at that time to cover the expenses of the year are the greatest disadvantages.

The dietitian of a hospital has her living quarters in the hospital building, which to some may be considered an advantage. She also feels great satisfaction in being able to render a distinct and necessary service to the sick. There is also variety in the work and a chance for recreation each afternoon for two hours. Long hours may at times be necessary and much standing on the feet at the chief disadvantages.

To the director of a clothing center or



textile worker comes personal contact with people, the opportunity to develop one's executive and organizing ability and to study the vital problems of humanity and teaching of thrift, health and intelligent buying to members of the community. As extension workers, health instructors, home demonstration agents, and visiting housekeepers, advantages are "the development of leadership, organizing ability, broader interests, human interest, out-of-doors, and realization of helping some one to live better. Disadvantages are long hours, occasional evening appointments, short vacation compared with teaching." ¹

The executive manager of the cafeteria will receive from \$1500 to \$4000, and the assistant from \$900 to \$2000 a year. After experience of two or three years in canning and preserving, the financial returns should prove satisfactory to live well and have surplus capital. As a dietitian in an institution "the present time salaries range from \$900 per year, with maintenance, to \$2500 per year and maintenance, and usually from two to four weeks vacation, with pay, is included." ² "The financial return for a director of a clothing center in 1920 can be estimated at from \$1200 as a minimum to

¹ Filene, Careers for Women, p. 237

² Ibid., p. 221

\$2500 and upward, as the center increases in service to the community." ¹ Extension work for state leaders may bring from \$2000 to \$4000, for home demonstration agents \$1500 to \$3000, for county positions from \$1200 to \$2700 with traveling expenses, and positions in colleges from \$1800 to \$3200. Factory inspectors usually receive \$1200 to start with and more as experience is gained.

"All vocational phases of home economics are in a state of development. There is a marked trend toward more scientific homemaking. The increase in the number of the institutions and the growing tendency toward large-group living create a demand for trained experts in institutional management. Opportunities in business are rapidly opening, extension work is growing. All this development means also an increase in the number of teachers demanded. The sciences fundamental to a knowledge of nutrition and textiles are in a stage of important progress both in discovery and in general application. The relation of the home to the standard of living and the whole economic system is almost entirely a matter for future

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Filene, Careers for Women, p. 228

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study. The second part of the paper presents the results of the study and discusses the implications of the findings. The third part of the paper concludes the study and provides some final thoughts on the research.

The study was conducted using a qualitative research design. The data was collected through interviews with participants who were selected through purposive sampling. The interviews were conducted in a semi-structured format, allowing the researcher to explore the topics in depth while also following a general guide. The data was then analyzed using thematic analysis to identify the main themes and patterns in the data.

The findings of the study indicate that there are several key factors that influence the outcomes of the research. These factors include the quality of the data, the reliability of the participants, and the effectiveness of the research design. The study also found that there are some limitations to the research, which may affect the generalizability of the findings.

In conclusion, the study has provided valuable insights into the research process and the factors that influence the outcomes of the research. The findings suggest that there are several key factors that should be considered when conducting research, and that there are some limitations to the research that should be taken into account. The study also provides some suggestions for future research, which may help to further explore the topics discussed in the paper.

References

recognition, analysis and organization. When this time comes, the field of home economics will offer still greater professional opportunities, and women who prepare for them will require broader training in economics than most home economics courses now offer." ¹

Literary Work and Journalism

"The student who looks forward to a career in writing must consider that writing should depend first of all on having something to say. This something to say may consist of material secured for the specific purpose, as in news reporting or in writing the results of a more extensive investigation. Or it may be based on special knowledge which the writer has accumulated through his work and study. In this event it will consist of facts presented with interpretation, opinion, criticism, and pertaining to a special field of interest, such as politics, finance, agriculture, engineering, history, music, art, literature, or any other subject. Material of this sort is in constantly increasing demand. The purely creative literary forms of writing, such as fiction, poetry, drama, grow out of the writer's peculiar talent, his sensitive appreciation of life's values, a special insight into and perspective of reality, and a particular

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Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p.363

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1801. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's first message to the Congress. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

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coordinating power and technique in translating ideals, as in other forms of art.

Regular employment for writers exists primarily in the field of journalism, including the newspaper, the magazine, and the class, trade or technical journal devoted to some one subject, as agriculture, education, electricity." ¹

Women may pursue the art of writing either as an avocation or as a profession. In this country there is an increasing number of women who are doing high-grade creative work. "The number of women in newspaper work as reporters, special writers, editors, and owners has been steadily increasing, and more and more they are assuming all types of journalistic work rather than devoting themselves to subjects of particular interest to women." ² Women are also doing some editorial work in magazines of all kinds. The number of women employed is only limited by the number of positions open.

The work as writer is fascinating, and a great pleasure to one who has a sincere, deep interest in people. Variety is there for there is something new to learn each day, and besides one keeps in close

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Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p.691

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Ibid., p. 692

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touch with human affairs, world wide interests, and sees, hears, and meets interesting and often famous people. Most of the work must be done indoors, with irregular hours at the desk, and often under distracting conditions. Competition is also constant.

The financial returns for a book reviewer, regularly employed, may be from \$25 to \$50 a week, according to the importance of the paper and the value of her work. As head of the educational department of a publishing house "the minimum salary to begin with is about \$1800 per year, with specific agreement as to increase as you prove your ability." ¹ For the magazine editor the "salary depends on the editor and the firm for which she works. In New York, the publishing center of America, the salary covers a gamut from about \$15,000 a year to \$18 a week to the newly appointed apprenticed general-utility person on the staff." ² Pay for proof reading is "not commensurate with the work done, and ranges in and around Boston from \$25 to \$40 per week in those plants doing book-work." ³ The translator, "as a rule, in commercial translating is the worst paid; while scientific translating, as certain phases of medical

¹ Filene, Careers for Women, p. 321

² Ibid., p. 325

³ Ibid., p. 329

work, pays as well as literary prose translating. Poetry and song translation brings in good financial returns since few people can successfully undertake it, but no minimum or maximum rates can be stated."¹

"There remains the practical question of how much can be achieved in writing by the individual with whatever talent she has. Some give to it their entire time. Others, while engaged in wage-earning occupations, manage to harness leisure strength and hours to writing on the side. This suggests an old controversy between art for its own sake and the necessities of economic life....Good as well as poor writers are discouraged in the process of getting material published. There is no one road to the attention of editors."²

"Because of a growing interest in the United States in the production of American literature, with a tendency to seek out the peculiar realities of our life in order to express and interpret them, it makes this a propitious time for the more serious writer with creative gifts to take courage for his task."³

¹ Filene, Careers for Women, p. 332

² Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p.710

³ Ibid., p. 693

Even though an increasing competition in writing exists, and the profession seems to be overcrowded, yet all things being considered, one is justified in concluding that there will be a place for the sincerely aspiring writer.

Music

"Music is an art which expresses itself in terms of tone, melody, harmony, rhythm, meter and counterpoint." ¹ As an avocation it is studied and practiced because it forms such a large part of life. As a career, it is followed when one has a great love of it and a special talent which calls one to it.

As a vocation, music leads into many different types of work which may be regarded as falling into three groups, closely interrelated - constructive and creative work, - as that done by the composer; applied music, as singing or playing on instruments; and musical appreciation and criticism, by those who specialize in musical history and those who work on the staff of a newspaper, musical journal, or in a musical publishing house." ²

In the field of music as a profession, the number of women in it far outnumber the men. As

¹ Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p.493

² Ibid., p. 493

composers but few women, however, have become great. We find that women harpists have been employed by orchestras, and gradually they are being accepted in other orchestral positions. The teaching field offers women many positions in public and private schools, colleges and conservatories, and in week day schools of religious education. Many women have their own private studios. Another important field is that of minister of church music. The concert stage singer, and leader of community song festivals find a useful and growing field of service.

"Through music one has a "power unmatched among the other fine arts to act as an illuminator of thought and of life." ¹ The joy of the performer is unlimited in the service of giving joy to others, in socializing and uniting a community, giving an opportunity for self-expression, and bringing a message of moral value to the hearer, thus raising his ideals and standards.

Generally speaking, the disadvantages may be summed up by stating that for one who would do composing, writing or publishing, there is a danger of becoming mechanical, not much opportunity to rise in

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Pratt, Musical Ministries in the Church, p. 37

the profession, a lack of individual development because of almost constant association with people of the same profession. What is said of this group may be said of those in group two, only more so. One would have to work under a manager, living almost altogether in hotels; cater to the public; and rely on unstable income. Those in group three, as teachers, would be in danger of neglecting outside interests, and find herself in a limited field of development. In all of the fields one would be faced with a long, arduous season of preparation, and then meeting very often an unappreciative public.

The teaching of music, voice or instrumental, church or school work, would bring the surest financial returns, although possibly not the highest. As a composer one must be content with comparatively small financial return. The reward would be, rather, the satisfaction resulting from the attempt to express the highest and best values of life in the field of music.

It is safe to say that there is an increasing demand for teachers of a high standard of training and ability. "While the profession of music seems overcrowded and there is intense competition in many

types of musical work, there is always need and demand for the sincere musical artist of native talent, energy and courage." ¹ As one of the fine arts, music is being taught in some of the colleges and increasingly so in the department of religious education.

Scientific Work

Science, as we know, stands for the search for truth for its own sake. It represents that "vast accumulation of knowledge of natural forces which underlies all human progress, and which forms the basis of modern agriculture, industry, medicine, engineering, and education." ²

One entering the field of science has a great variety of pursuits from which to choose, and it will be in one of three groups. Independent research and investigation is characteristic of the first group; the application of scientific knowledge to the needs of the above named vocations of the second group; and the third group the teaching of or writing about the scientific knowledge already available.

"The following is a list of the major fields in science, - anthropology, astronomy, botanical sciences, chemistry, geology, mathematics, medical science,

¹ Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p.496

²Ibid., p. 621

physics, psychology, social and economic sciences, and zoological sciences." ¹

Women are interested in science, and have made independent and valuable contributions in each of the groups. As the opportunities for women in the scientific field increase, they are securing better preparation to carry on their chosen line.

A number of women are doing research work in different industrial plants and educational institutions for the benefit of particular scientific problems which arise in different industries.

It is difficult to give all that may be said in a general way without seeming contradictions, for the variety of work is so great that specific fields should be mentioned. But in general the outstanding advantages are the aptitude of women in any and all of these fields, the opportunity to meet interesting people working in this profession, the constant variety in each day's work, pleasant and hygienic surroundings, the satisfaction of searching for the unknown or imparting of scientific knowledge, and the joy of service in the effort one makes to add to knowledge

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Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p.621

which will benefit many people physically and mentally. Altogether it is an inspiring field.

The one big disadvantage is competition with men although the old fashioned prejudice is breaking down. The hours may be long if one is in the laboratory and wishes to complete an experiment by a certain time. If one is bacteriologist in a hospital rather than in a private laboratory, the military system may prove irksome. For the woman geologist there is a limited field of research on account of the difficulty of joining a camping party of men, and also long hours.

The laboratory assistants may begin at one hundred dollars a month, while the regular laboratory workers receive the salary of the average teacher of science, ranging anywhere from \$800 to \$4000 a year. Commercial positions offer about \$1800 to \$2000. In the medical research work the minimum is about \$1000 - going up to \$5000 or \$6000 as a maximum. The registered pharmacist may receive as much as \$2400 or \$3000 a year, while the physicist in government employ begins at \$1400 a year, but could command more with experience and ability in independent investigation, the exact amount not being published. Women psychologists receive from \$1000 to \$2000 a year which is far less than the men receive.

The advance scientific research has made during the last few years has made it possible for the work in different fields of science to be more and more significant in industrial development. Because of this, fellowships have been established for research in colleges by industrial establishments, while research laboratories have been opened in others. All this means much as a prophecy of growth of interest and development in the future.

A recent development of great importance in the progress of science in the United States has been the establishment of the National Research Council. Its objectives are: to stimulate research in the mathematical, physical, and biological sciences, and in the application of these sciences to engineering, agriculture, medicine, and other useful arts; to promote co-operation in research, and to gather scientific and technical information at home and abroad and render such information available. These aims are pursued through the activities of organized divisions and committees, by the publication of bulletins, reprints and circulars, by the administration of fellowships." ¹

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Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p. 619

Social Work

"Social work is the professional expression of the influence, penetrating all human activities, which tends to make the happiness and well being of every member of the community the first object of human institutions." ¹

Social work has gone far beyond the field of relief work in which it began, and now includes: Child Welfare, Family Welfare, Health work, Industrial Welfare, Recreation and Neighborhood Activities, and work with Delinquents.

Many other occupations are also interested and concerned in the common welfare of people, so the social worker calls upon the skill and knowledge of these others and stimulates them to cooperate in bringing about a better social order. "Among such related occupations are the health, industrial, religious, and science groups; extension service, home economics, the law, education, library work, engineering and architecture." ²

By far the greater number of workers in this field are women, and women seem to be particularly well adapted to do any phase of the work. Women are holding

¹ Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p. 667

² Ibid., p. 673

important administrative positions in both private and governmental bureaus, as well as doing effective work in family visiting and child care. "If social work is to achieve its constructive, preventive program, involving changes in fundamental institutions, both men and women are essential." ¹

Many women are serving in religious social work. "A number of city churches and Y.W.C.A.'s maintain extensive social enterprises, such as social centers, recreation and reading rooms, boarding houses, lunch clubs, community and neighborhood houses, day nurseries, fresh air homes, orphanages, clinics, camps, employment bureaus, clubs and classes. Various social workers are employed in the administrative, educational, and recreational activities which these enterprises represent." ²

There is a splendid opportunity to daily serve and lead humanity, and there is great compensation in happiness that comes from giving and forgetting one's self for the sake of others. "The advantages of this work are that it is not stereotyped and never grows stale; that it calls out everything a woman has to give, using every bit of knowledge she may possess. It is a constant change of subject and contact." ³

¹Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p. 674

²Ibid., p. 599

³Filene, Careers for Women, p. 476

There are discouragements, adverse criticism from influential people as well as by those whom the worker is trying to help, and the financial remuneration is not more than moderate, although the salaries vary greatly. Long hours and heavy responsibilities are among other disadvantages.

Salaries in this field range all the way from \$1200 to \$4000 per year, depending on the ability, length of experience and the responsibility that is being carried by the worker.

"Since social work is concerned primarily in achieving justice and fair opportunity for all, it stands on the threshold of a possible applied social science, a possible leadership in a scientific approach to the problems of social organization. If the social worker is the future leader in studying the needs of society and readjusting its institutions it will be through effecting the cooperation of workers in the field of medicine, law, architecture, engineering, and even business." ¹

"In this period of economic and social adjustments the church is recognizing a new challenge to spiritual leadership which offers unusual opportunity

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Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p. 675

to those who enter the field. Thorough preparation is very generally acknowledged as essential for meeting current opportunities, which more and more demand the highest type of sincere and intelligent service. The outlook in religious work promises opportunity commensurate with the full capacity of those who enter this field with serious purpose and adequate training." ¹

¹ Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations, p. 602

Marriage:

The Ideal Vocation for Women

The question of marriage and having a home of one's own comes to every normal young man or woman. It is a question that should not be lightly or hastily considered. It needs serious thought from every possible angle. It should be faced frankly and earnestly because it affects not only the future welfare of the two most intimately concerned, but of the generations born to them, and those whom all of these directly or indirectly touch. In fact, although it is a personal problem, it has a world wide and eternal significance.

Marriage means the beginning of a new life. There are three aspects of this new life - first for oneself, second for the other, and third, the combined life of the two, the composite life, the life of togetherness, if you please. To work out this composite part of the new life there must be unselfishness, and regard for each other's personality, adjustment to each other and to society, and the uplift and inspiration of the spiritual life. Marriage is a growing life. It does not mean a growing of luxuries particularly - but a growing life mentally, socially and spiritually, a growing toward the ideal and a growing love and loyalty to each other.

Marriage is a career, and self-sacrifice is as necessary after marriage as before the marriage.

With a woman entering the marriage relation, it should be her desire to be a splendid partner of her husband, a chum, a loyal and inspiring friend and helpmate, a helpful adviser and a co-worker in the building of a home. What other profession demands such a diversity of gifts and powers.

Marriage is a vocation in so far as it is chosen, prepared for, and continued during the years of one's life. It is more than an ordinary vocation in that, through years of congenial companionship, there develops a love and loyalty between husband and wife that brings higher joy and happiness than can be otherwise obtained.

The preparation for such an important vocation cannot be made in a week, a month, or a year. For complete preparation one must include the development of the same qualifications or essentials as a foundation necessary to success as for other vocations; namely, the physical, the intellectual, the moral or social, and the religious. Mothers, fathers, teachers, ministers, and judges all agree that this preparation must not be put off until two young people are attracted to one another, but that it should be well advanced by the time the first desire for a home enters the mind of the adolescent boy or girl. This means that it is necessary that the child be aided to gain control of

self, and control of self in his contacts with persons and things, and so helped that he will find an adjustment which means his own welfare as well as that of his fellow men. The school in most instances accomplishes its aim in this regard. From the standpoint of the home and church, there should be cooperation in seeking to determine the formation of purposes, and hence the character of the individual. These purposes should be formed on the background of belief in God as a personal God, and with loyalty and love to God as a driving motive, so that they will issue or result in moralized conduct. With good habits established, the child is prepared to face adolescent years free of the handicaps that wrong habit formation would inevitably mean.

The instinct for a mate results in a desire for a home. This desire awakens earlier in some than in others. It seems to come into consciousness a couple of years after puberty. The adolescent period is an important one in the preparation for a successful married life .

All the socializing agents of the community should be such that the adolescent's attention is centered on interests that will culminate in the meditation and appreciation of the highest values in fine arts, literature and all activities of life. The

desires aroused should be such that the resulting conduct and dispositions will strengthen and harmonize with these values. It is an important period, for it results in the presence or non-presence of right attitudes towards God and other persons. If the community character building agencies have done their full duty to the adolescent, Jesus as the supreme Ideal has been presented in such a way that He has been accepted consciously, willingly, and lovingly as the example to be followed above every other.

The training of the adolescent in school, church and home, should more definitely emphasize the value of physical fitness and cleanliness; the importance of intellectual development, the beauty and richness of a well developed moral or social character, and the world-wide usefulness of the truly religious person. The training should include practice in this four fold development, until only the highest and best values will be chosen as a source of satisfaction, pleasure, and joy. Furthermore, the time is ripe to discuss with the adolescent the subject of the ultimate aims of marriage.

During adolescence, life careers are generally determined. With the ideal of a future home in mind, the choice of a vocation should be made on the

basis of whether or not it would aid or destroy this ideal. This is as it should be. Therefore, the adolescent with strong and well defined "home" desires should be made conscious of the important relation between the chosen vocation and a happy married life.

Supposing the young woman chooses a vocation which calls for a college education, then in considering the choice of a college, the selection must take into account the possibilities the school offers in forming friendships with the other sex. The co-educational college life brings together many types of young people. There is opportunity in campus life for close fellowship in a natural way. It is not long before each is aware that certain other class or college mates seem more interesting or attract one to a greater degree than others. It is a natural tendency to search these out and be in their company more, for the sense of pleasure and satisfaction which results. Not all students take the time, or think it necessary to analyze the reason for the special attractiveness of another. The result often is that the friendship grows and reaches the point of marriage before ever considering whether or not there is present the true basis for a successful married life.

Each individual has a different personality than every other individual. "Personality is the all-embracing result of mental organization. It includes our innate tendencies, our attitudes and our character."¹ There are two main reasons for this difference in personality. The individual "A" has his own particular personality because of his own particular inheritance and cumulative experience. In like manner "B", "C", and "D" have their own particular inheritance and cumulative experience and therefore their own and separate personalities. No one individual has the same inheritance as any other individual. Each differs from the other at birth in the inherited mental capacity to acquire knowledge, in the degree and swiftness to respond to stimuli and in the physical organism. The cumulative experience which one acquires is never the same as that of any other person. "A's" environment differs from "B's" and he receives different stimuli from it to add to the sum total of his experience. Even should the environment of "A" and "B" be quite similar, yet on account of their different inherited capacities and past experiences "A" will respond in a different degree to the stimuli of that environment than "B". Each day brings new stimuli, new associations are formed, and new experience is added to the old. The whole makes up what is called the mind stream, and because of inheritance and different effect of environment, the mind stream of "A" is different from that of "B", "C", or "D".

¹ Warren, Elements of Human Psychology, p. 383

These individual mind streams are filled with desires, interests, attitudes and personal ideals, making a total personality which is different from every other.

Why is it that a young man "A", meeting a young woman "B" for the first time is attracted, and on meeting a young woman "D" is not attracted to her? "A" saw in the color of the eye, the color of the hair, or the manner, or the tone of voice, or the physical contour of the face, or the gleam of the teeth or the shape of the hands, of "B" something that brought a feeling of pleasure to him. In other words, one or more of "B's" qualities acted as stimuli resulting in satisfaction to "A", the amount of satisfaction depending on the number and duration of the stimuli. So the explanation of why "B" attracts "A", and "D" does not, lies in the resultant feeling of satisfaction which "A" derives from "B" and does not derive from "D".

The reason why the stimuli of one individual will result in a feeling of satisfaction or dis-satisfaction cannot always be explained without careful analysis. It is observable in life that mind streams bend and conform with mind streams in other personalities, in order to obtain more satisfaction from the other or satisfactions of a longer duration. For example. "A" finding satisfaction in "B" will make a conscious effort to bend and conform his mind stream to the desires, interests, and ideals in the mind stream of "B". In other words, when the satisfactions reach a certain degree and are generally present when the two meet, the two may be said to be companionable. If this

companionship is of the type in which each individual is not only willing to conform to the desires and interests of the other but in fact receives greater pleasure in so acting as to promote the others pleasure, the possibility of complete compatibility is possible unless other conditions are unfavorable.

As the days go by new desires, interests, and habits are formed by "A" and "B", and they are gradually incorporated into their attitudes and ideals. As a result we see "A" willing to change the shape of his collar, the color of his tie, or to take on more culture table manners, attend lectures or musicals to please "B". "B" in her turn is willing to change ^{the} manner of dressing her hair, to wear certain colors, cook certain dishes, read more serious literature, to please her husband. Each is incorporating into his life the idea of cooperation and service and the result is a compatible and successful married life. "A" might have married "C" and conformed his life to hers, and "C" doing the same for "A", but the stimuli that "B" gave to "A" resulted in greater and more lasting satisfaction to "A", so he used ordinary intelligence in his choice.

Of all the broad roads that women may travel on toward professional achievement and human satisfaction and greatest joy, the hardest and yet the

best is marriage. Marriage, as a profession, as an investment of life, should be chosen because it is hard; because by choosing it, it demands every quality that is finest, it calls for determination, and unselfishness, and ability. to succeed as does every other noble profession. It should be chosen because it gives many opportunities for self-expression, and because through it one may give the most permanent contribution to the world.

"Marriage makes varied demands, but it also brings rich gifts. It has been said that every person should have a vocation and an avocation. While the housekeeper is quick to deny that there is a leisure, if she be its exponent, yet, it is true that an efficient housekeeper has time for her household duties and still has leisure for outside interests. While home in one sense "shuts the world out" yet in another sense the very life in the home, with its demands for an alert mind, a quick and understanding sympathy and a deepening wisdom, fits the married woman to go outside her home and help with the world's work. It is becoming trite to say that the work of city and state is housekeeping on a large scale. Yet, it is true. The married woman usually decides to use her leisure time in some permanent, constructive work

which is to be found in every city, every hamlet, every countryside.

"The worthy woman in the last chapter of Proverbs was a wonderful housekeeper and mother, yet she had time to consider a field and buy it, to buy a vineyard, and bring her merchandise from afar. She also had time to stretch out her hand to the poor and needy. As long ago as that the home woman was a woman of many interests. Possibly her hardest problem today is to choose her avocation from among all the bewildering fields which lie before her - arts, letters, civic and social service, and church work. Woman's contribution to the world outside the home is limited only by her strength, her ability and the breadth of her interests.

"Marriage brings as a gift - that fundamental of living which we call family life. It is hard to define. It includes all the different experiences and emotions which come to a group of people living together in the close companionship of the family circle; much joy, some sorrow, strong loyalties, inherited traditions, much emulation, much heated discussion, great confidences, common and individual tasks, a common faith. It includes what we call the "give and take" of family life - a process by which the rough corners are polished off and common ideals and standards are ingrained.

"Then there is the crowning gift of marriage, the friendship between husband and wife - a wonderful friendship which makes every joy only half complete unless shared with each other. Husband and wife have the strongest common interest. They pass together through the vital experiences of life, wild rear clutching at the heart, hope flooding into it, - all the heights of joy and sorrow, as well as the steady flow of life on the level of the daily commonplace. Spirit speaks to spirit. Each has plumbed the depths of the other's heart and has found there honor, trust, and deep love.

"So, if you have the ability and the courage to be wife, mother, teacher, and interpreter of God to those in your own home, and a friend of the world to those outside, choose marriage as a profession." ¹

¹

Bowie, "Marriage as a Profession," p. 72b, New York City: The Women's Press (Y.W.C.A.) 1925.

Summary

Women go to college with a desire to discover their own powers and to make a vital connection between them and the needs of life. The student is a developing individual, and one who must be in preparation for adjustment to life. College women are no longer satisfied in just storing up knowledge, or in spending four years acquiring only a cultivated mind. They are also conscious of the fact that success in one's courses is not sufficient to insure success in the activities of this busy, business-like world. Each college woman's biggest problem is the discovery of her own self and the development of her own latent powers, and the choice of a life career.

vocational Guidance which is of real worth will enable one to discover one's own capacities, of physical, intellectual, social or religious character. It will also chart out a course of action, which if followed, will aid one in developing these capacities. It will encourage those desires and activities that will mean the development of rich personality.

The college woman's choice of a vocation should be such as will allow her to marry, if at any time she should find the companionship which is the basis of happy marriage.

If in her preparation for the vocation, the college woman has held clearly in mind the three criteria of a successful life; namely, certain financial requisites, the greatest service to humanity it is possible to render, and the personal happiness, the chances for an abundantly successful and satisfactory life will be multiplied a hundred fold. Thus, too, will the powers of the college woman find fruition and expression in a socialized life which gives her opportunity to know what the Man of Galilee meant by the "life abundant."

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